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LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

(Continued from the July number.)

[16]

Dear Sir

You will have certainly received a long letter from me by L^t Colonel du plessis, before this falls into your hands—but as I send a servant of mine to york for several business's belonging to his province, I wo'nt let pass this occassion of presenting you a niew assurance of my attachment— I schall mention in the same time two or three points relative to my glorious and flattering appointment.

I have received a letter signed Connway where he informs me under the most strictest secrecy of what he can no more conceal from me—he presents me that commission under the two points of view 'he knows to be the most agreable to me, the utility of this country of the american liberty, and my own glory— he assures me how happy he finds himself to serve under my orders—he swears that he feels a much greater pleasure to be under me than if he was commander in chief, two happy, says— he, if he can by every exertion in his power contribute in some thing to my reputation, and he begs, he

expects with great respect an answer. however, I have thought that even the most strict duty of politeness could indulge me to wait one or two days before answering to that honest gentleman.

We have, Sir, in this army a man who would be of a great use to me— more useful even to the northern than the southern part of your army— this is gnl portail— you will be surprised at my begging the chief of the ingeneers, to be merely in a detachment of general washington's grand army— but I pray you'd reflect that (without mentioning any fort) if I meet with some good luck, I can hope to have the pleasure of waiting you *from camp before quebec* and then it will be the true business of the chief of your ingeneers to take the only one fortified town to be taken, or at least the strongest one of america—(I don't include St. augustine because gnl connway will take it with fifteen hundred men coming from M. de borre's country) gnl portail would be intrusted too with the care of making out, fortifying if necessary and distributing our camps— so I would divide the place of quarter master general and leave the other employments to a country man officer, an active friend of ours, pointed out near or upon the spot, and very well acquainted with Canada—

I must confess to you that I am waiting this after the most warm desire of Mr du portail, declared to me in the most expressive terms— he would take along with him the youngest of his ingeneers and leave Colonels la radiere and laumoy, and the new major villefranche with some other strangers to do the duty in general washington's army— I dare hope that such a plan would agree without difficulty with his excellency.

if I had that gentleman and the most respectable Mg douggall, I should be very happy—I want, my dear Sir, to have men whom I can extract from, as much pru-

dence and as many years, (without any sensible injury to theyr persons) as I believe there is necessary to fill up in my age, which years I think must have a general to be in his point of perfection— and it is my opinion that even when a man is born with those so superior and uncommon talents for the grand art of war, the best age for his generalship, after a continued study and experience is between forty and fifty.

Can I dare hope, my good friend, that Congress will add yet to his confidence and my gratefulness in granting me as much power as to reform abuses, punishing, or rewarding upon the spot, in all to establish that strict discipline which will give to the canadians a great idea of our justice, our strength, and our soldiership— I pray and I wish very heartely that I schall be directed to settle my plan and my business with the committee of Congress actually in camp—for the board of war, you know, is not in the interest of the friends to gnl Washington—I pray too that I schall after wait on Congress and its president to take farther instructions.

There is a point upon which I do not hear any thing this of monney— do'nt you think that gold is absolutely necessary— I'll tell you what I can make upon that matter and I hope you know too well my heart and my love for your cause for injuring me with any thanks—I have about Seven Thousand guineas of actual revenüe, I have an hotel in paris, I have in plate, diamonds, &c. about the double of that summ I can dispose of or make a borrowing upon— if Congress wants a warrant for borrow immediately that monney, from some stranger I schall give my name to it— but in case it was useless, then, Sir, I beg you would find for myself about five or six thousand guineas to borrow, which I am certain it will be necessary for me to spend from my own pocquet in liberalitys, pious charitys to clergymen &c &c. &c &c. and it is

only with the power of spending from my own that sum that I wish'd to undertake the expedition— if you could not find that I should be obliged to borrow those five thousand guineas at some foolish and ruinous *interest*.

The same day at 2 o'clock

When I was waiting this your letter and this of M. duer fell into my hands, and I see with the greatest concern that the two greatest ennemys and most insolent calumniators of my friend are directed to follow me, connway as second commandant, and duir as volunteer. the first you know my way of thinking for—the second has the reputation in the country to be a tory, and you'll know by several instances that he is a rascal—I tell you, Sir, freely, not as the president of Congress but to my friend that if it is not altered at least for the first I am obliged to decline the appointement—if they go there I am sure they will prevent my succeeding—if my endeavours to do well are attended with such impassable obstacles, my hating cabals and cabalors will send me back to france—Mr de gimat is going to York. I tell him not to mention that I have received those two last letters even this of Connway—that Connway is so much despised by every honest frenchman that no body will serve under him—and those who do not know him yet, will be lighted on his conduct as well as I have been myself. what Mr de gimat will tell you, you can put the same confidence in as if it was myself.

le M^{rs} de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

Rec^d. 28 Jan^y 1778—

[17]

Dear Sir

if My business are done very early be so good as to give me notice of it to prepare myself to my departure.

to the reason that I do't seem to like the expedition you can answer that I like it very well and my propositions to you about the monney are a good mark of it.

for the baron de Kalb they must reflect that as the baron will go of with me he will not be more useful to gⁿl washington in france than in canada and by the same occasion the will loose gⁿl portail and all the engeneers gⁿl Pulaski, armand, du plessis &c &c &c

if my going there is not agreed upon immediately I'l resign this evening and the other french generals and officers will send theyr resignations in two days.

you can say too that I must set out immediately for france by the occasion of the man I had sent for bringing to me that frigate of 24 guns

if I go then I'l wraït to france a letter to my friends, one to the french ambassador, one to the members of the opposition in the two houses which I'l show you.

if no french officers as it will be go to canada then no canadians will join under that irish man principally when they will see us going of and publishing the reasons which dissify gnl washington myself and all the french officers, to whom congress has been so ungrateful.

Endorsed: Marquis de lafayette
31 Jan^r 1778.

[18]

Addressed: To
The President
of
Congress

At half past nine

I am Coming from that board—I spoke to them with a great frankness and finished by telling that if they do't give me mgdougall or Kalb, and the french officers appointed according to my ideas I decline the appointment

and will go to france with most all the french officers in the army—I am sorry my dear sir, to think that two or three rascals oblige me to make out such a conditions and take such steps—tho he was I believe for me, duer quite against, the secretary charmed with that dispute, and the old fellow scratching his wigg—I think they'll beg Congress to meet tomorrow tho' it is Sunday—then my proposition and my leave in case of refusal will be layd down in the worst light possible—I told them that such I wish would be my instruction from Congress “when you'll repair to camp you'll send in our name an order to general mgdougall to follow you, and you'll proceed to wards albany, but if his health do'nt admit then you'll leave to g^{nl} washington a letter which upon mgdougall's answer he will deliver to the baron de Kalb to order him to go up—then I am certain to have one or another, and more certain yet to have the baron tho' I would like better the other,

if you are not so good as to make out before Congress will meet a little cabale in my favour, then I'll be lost and as I ca'nt go back obliged to keep my word in going home—at least I could give up directly my commission and be yet three or four weeks with his excellency as a volunteer

good night my dear sir, I am going to bed. be so good as to wait to me or send for Mr de gimat when you will be here

L. f.

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
31 January 1778—

[19]

Addressed: to
the honorable henry Laurens
President of Congress
at York

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have overtaken Colonel troop, tho' he was to make his incursion into albany with all the possible rapidity—as a large river was before him, no boat to cross and his escaping by any way entirely impossible, he surrendered himself to me, and the condition of our treaty has been that we should meet again at lancaster where he will take a letter for the inspector gnl of the army without inspection, and second commander of the incursion without any particular command—however the military postilion was very anxious to be at lancaster before me, which I thought it was kind to indulge him—I found at the same river one other rapid incursor from the board going to reading—and I'll go myself with all the imaginable rapidity to head quarters and from thence to albany.

there is a letter which I desire you would send to Mr de Valfort and from hence to france *but in proper hands because I speak of gnl washingtons business* I should be very happy if that old friend of mine would come again with me.

do'nt forget to put in the fire the little note I had given yesterday for remembrance in Congress—I forgot to ask you if I was to wait again to then for granting my desires but however I believe it is useless.

this letter will be delivered to you by Mr de la neuville coming from the french islands and recommended to me. if some other officers were sent to me or employed in the grand army be so good as not forget him. he is a quiet young man and I do'nt know better his pre-

tensions than his merit but I wish to show some regard for the reccommandation. we schall mention him again in our letters. the other is a captain in the same regiment entirely unknown to me, but both are french men and I ca'nt refuse a letter for the president of Congress.

after reflection if valfort is not at charlestown and you do'nt find a quite sure occasion, let the letter be thrown in the fire

I desire du plessis schould be send to his business without delay I beg your pardon my dear sir of the impropriety of this letter, but I have only a minute, and I must make an incursion into the boat with all possible rapidity

with the most tender affection and highest regard I have the honor to be

Yours

the Mis de Lafayette

My most respectfull compliments to the ladys, I never drank a so good thé than this morning—indeed my dear sir you must have a great indulgence for me if you pardon *mon griffonage*

Anderson ferry at three oclock in a great hurry

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

Rec^d. 4 ffeb^r 1778

[20]

Addressed: to
The honorable
the president of Congress
at
York town

Dear Sir

there is lieutenant Colonel fleury who not only out of my esteem and affection for him but even by a particular reccommandation of the board of war is destined to follow me to Canada—I schould have desired of Con-

gress every thing or employment which I could have believed more convenient to his wishes, had I not expected to see him before—you know he was upon my list—he desires to be at the head of an independent troop with the rank of Colonel—I do'nt know which will be the intentions of Congress but every thing which can please Mr de Fleury not only as a frenchman but as a good officer, *and as being Mr Fleury* will be very agreeable to me.

I travel very slow, and I am angry against the roads, against my horse against every thing which stops me—however I am not so quite exasperated against a sweet parcel of letters coming thro the hands of Mr de Francis, which I have received very kindly—my family was then very well.

I was thinking of the title of that man going to Canada—I am afraid some body will call him commander in chief in order to excuse himself—but I desire it would be called only general and commander of the northern army—I do'nt say I will so much, but I say positively I will no more, neither any expedition which could hurt the commander in chief's rights.

I have showed to Colonel fleury the first lines of my letter, in order to let him know my giving willingly the recommendation he asks for you—you know that gentleman's merit and that du plessis and himself were made lieutenant colonels in reward for fine actions.

with the most tenderest affection and highest regard

I am

dear sir

Your most obedient servant

the M^{rs} de Lafayette.

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

Recd 6th ffeb^y 1778

by Col^o. Fleury.

[21]

the seventh à five in the morning

Dear Sir

I am not yet out of camp tho' I did not loose a minute, but the roads and my business detained me longer than I thought—however I'll push now very quick and you will hear very soon from me—the bearers of those letters are two gentlemen whose the first is I believe intended by his excellency to be an ingeneer, the second wants too some employment—they were, say they, strongly recommonded to me by one other schip who was taken—if you see only one of those officers it will be a mark that the first schall be recommonded by his excellency himself—there will be also an officer de line already employed in our army to whom I'll beg you to say that I have mentioned him for going in the northern army—I can not be so hot for men unknown to me, but as french men I'll recommend allwaïs them and make the best wishes for theyr succi's—I am glad they could know that I have mentioned them—do'nt forget if you please the little mastinican who brought letters for me.

You have seen Mr de fleury—I fancy *entre nous* that he will not be satisfied in so high pretensions—he is very unhappy that Mr duer is no more in Congress because he is his intimate friend and confident—that will perhaps surprise you Mr de fleury is *entre nous* a fine officer but rather too ambitious—when I say such things I beg you to burn the letters.

I inclose here two lines for gⁿl gates. you will hear from me by the first opportunity—be so good as to pay my excuses to the gentlmen of my acquaintance in Congress whom time preventes me from paying a visit to—I have only this of presenting you the assurance of my warmest friendship & highest regard. I have the

honor to be with

dear Sir

Your most obedient servant

The M^{is} de Lafayette.

Mr John Laurens is in very good health—present if you please my respectfull compliments to your fine land lady and the most charming Miss Nelly

[22]

albany the 19th february 1778

Dear Sir

I intend to wraït to you as the president of Congress but now I will explain my heart to my friend, and let him know which hell of blunders, madness, and deception I am involved in.

it is impossible that things could have been turned up in a so little time, and I do not believe that an expedition which would have had some degree of probability could be immediately cut of on every point—therefore I am inclined to believe that people as been rather fool than wicked in this particular circumstance.

You will find by my letter to Congress how much I had been deceived, and neither words of honor, neither wraïting assurances, my travel to york my conversations &c have been able to prevent what I was much afraid of, it is my being sent with a great noise a schiaing apparate for what? for nothing at all—you will condemn, I am sure, gnl Stark's conduct, but you will be more surprised that gnl gates seems not so well acquainted with the northern department as myself who am here since two days—the immense number of debts, the want of cloathing, want of men, want of everything indeed to be wanted had not only been taken notice of by the future commander in chief of the american forces.

I have found a spirit of dissatisfaction every where, every eye seems to say to me, where are you going to

bring those unhappy wretches, let it be a natural or an infected disinclination, it is sufficient to ruin the expedition

I was expected in this town the 25—however I arrived the 17th—Connway has been here only three days before me—he was already very well with the three gⁿl officers then in Albany—but I ca'nt conceive how he could altered the matter at such a point in such a time, principally when *hazen* who has reasons to be, and indeed is very sanguine upon the expedition was to over look him—and that *hazen* himself acknowledges the expedition to be impossible by want of men and cloathes—there is in that ridiculous and schoking affair a piece of folly or a piece of villainy behind all expressions.

General arnold tho' he was sick and not able to do anything had taken some notice of my coming to command here—I have wrote to him to day in order to ask his intentions about our present situation, and his commands as being by the date of his commission above me—he his an inveterate ennemy to gnl gates and calls him *the greatest paltroon in the world* and many other genteel qualifications of that kind.

What is your opinion, sir, about my present situation? do you think it is a very pleasant one? how schall I do to get of from a precipice where I embarked myself out of my love for your country, my desire of distinguishing myself in doing good to America, and that so fullle opinion that there was in all the board of war some feeble light of virtue or common sense—my situation is such that I am reduced to wish to have never put the foott in America or thought of an american war—all the continent knows where I am, what I was sent for, I have wrote it through the whole france and europe (as I have been expressly desired) the whole world has theyr eyes fixed upon me, and me, myself, I'l be obliged to end an

operation which may be looked on as undertaken, in the same ridiculous way as I do'nt know which man by the name of general had carried on one in the casted men will have right to laugh at me, and I'll be almost ashamed to appear before some, because the such a one is a fool, the such a one is a rascal—no, sir, this expedition will certainly reflect a little upon my reputation, at least for having been too confident in men who did not deserve it, but it will reflect much more upon the authors of such blunders— I'll publish the whole history, I'll publish my instructions *with notes* through the world, and I'll loose rather the honor of twenty gattess and twenty boards of war, than to let my own reputation be hurted in the least thing.

I was very glad and quiete with my division, but now, sir, as by the impulsion of many in and about Congress I have wrote to my to my friends that I had the command of an army, an army must be given to me at the head of which I could do something to throw a schade upon this very disagreeable part of my military life—unless leave schould be granted me to go and laugh in france of the niew military american ministry of war—however if you can give me a good reason for coming back to my first military post with any decency I have no objection to it—but if you think that the noise my letters and these of all the other french officers will have done in europe, that the expectations of every one in america, the expectations of the british army must not end in this schort and laughable Manner, then, sir, you can enable me to show that I can be at the head of an army and that I can conquer when an army is to be found.

I can not give up all ideas of penetrating into Canada, but I give up this of going there this winter upon the ice I will take farther informations, I'll try farther exertions—I confess that I am exasperated to the utmost

degree, and was I certain to carry the least point, whatever might happen, I should go on—but, sir, you'll see such a difference between what was promised to me and what I have found, that indeed nothing appears to be done—you know that the whole expedition has been put on foot in order to satisfy one single man's ambition. the behaviour and *underhands* of this man here I cannot conceive, neither understand yet; but he is well with every body and the most inveterate enemies of general gates. I must not forget mentioning to you that Arnold has desired me to take the command here.

there is a project which could make honor to myself good to the country, and mind a little the business—it is if I was directed to go with a part of the northern forces which I could then command to defend the north river or attack New York—that attack if it is a possible one would make a good diversion for General Washington—is it true that Gates is yet commander in chief in the northern department.

one of my aids de camp will call upon you two days after you'll have received this letter, be so good as to wait by him to me very *fully and very plainly* what effect my melancholy news have done upon Congress, what they have determined upon about me—as I do not believe they have in their power or they will to mind my ridiculous march by some glorious and fighting chief command I fancy *entre nous* that I'll be then induced to repair home—for you know my dear sir, every body will laugh at my expedition.

with the greatest regard and most tenderest friendship I have the honor to be my dear sir

Your most obedient servant.

the M^{rs} de Lafayette

I beg you would engage Congress to read over all the papers I send to them.

LETTERS FROM LAFAYETTE TO HENRY LAURENS. 193

I am told gnl putnam is not to stay in the post he
holds now

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette 19 ffeb^{ry}
1778 Rec^d. 26.
Answ^d 4 March

[*To be continued in the next number of this magazine.*]

AN ORDER BOOK OF THE 1ST. REGT., S. C. LINE,
CONTINENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

[Continued from the July number.]

Reg^t. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 19th: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this morning for Tenneson Chesser & John Connell for Disorderly behaviour at the fire

John Bean for being in possession of Board belonging to Cap^t. Harlston, Daniel Lyans for Sleeping on his Post & Suffering his gun to be taken from him, M^r. Wells evidence against Chesser M^r. John Baily ag^t. Connell Cap^t. harlston against Bean and Serj^t, Simpson against Lyans, The President of the Co^t. will Send a Serj^t to the Witnesse's for their attendance at such an hour as he Shall think proper to appoint—If appearing that Lieu^t. Col^l. Cattell is an Evidence in the Matter to be tried tomorrow by a Court of officers Major Scott is appointed President 6 Cap^{ts}. & 6 Lieu^{ts}, Members, the Court will Likewise try all such prisoners as shall be Brought Before them—

Orders by Cap^t. Pinckney Cap^t. Saunders brigade officer of the Day tomorrow Cap^t. Jor Regt^l. officer officer of the Day tomorrow—Lieu^{ts}, Lavacher Clifford & Postell for Guard tomorrow—

President of the Court Cap^t. venderhorst Lieu^{ts}, Hixt Lining Weatherly & Lavacher Members

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y, 19th day 1778

Gen^l. Orders Parole Winsor—

The Quarter master Gen^l. to provide a Store for the use of the Dep^{ty}. Clothier Gen^l, & a Centinel from y^e Brick house guard to be posted there and another Centinal at the publick Stoores of Salt at M^r. Dawsons from the Main Guard—

Regt^l. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y, 20th day 1778 The officers are perticularly Requested not to go to town In the mornings before the Detaild orders are Essued that they may know whether they are for Duty or not Orders by Major Scott Jan^y, 20th day 1778— For Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Cattell, Lieu^{ts}, Hixt & Lining for the Main Guard, Lieu^t Simmons for the Barrack Guard, Cap^t. Turner for Regt^l. Guard—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y, 20th day 1778 Gen^l. Orders Parole Nash—

Regt^l Orderd by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 21st: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this morning for the trial of all such Prisoners as may be brought Before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of the same Date Cap^t. Ladson L^t. Williamson & L^t. Weatherly for Duty tomorrow— Cap^t. Theus Regt^l. Cap^t. tomorrow L^t. Skirving for the Barrack Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Drayton President of the Court I^{ts}, Elliott Grey Jackson & Postell Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 21st: 1778—General Orders Parole—

Lieu^{ts}. Edward Welch, Thomas Shubrick, and Alexander Patrie 1st: Lieu^{ts}. in the 5th: Regiment Commanded by Col^l. Isaac Huger is appointed Captains in the Same & is to be Obeyed and Respected accordingly—Lieu^{ts} Dan^l. Martin Alexand Keeth, John Gorden, & Rich^d. Moncrief 2^d Lieu^{ts}, In Col^l. Hugers Reg^t. is appointed 1st: Lieu^{ts}. In the same & is to be Obeyed & Respected as such Cap^t. Tho^s. Boyden having Resign'd his Commission he is no Longer to be Considered as a Continental officer—1 Field officer 3 Captains 6 Subalterns Six Serjeants & 150 Rank & file of Col^l. Thomsons Reg^t. to March to Charles Town & take up their quarters at the New Barracks this Detachmentment is to be Relieved by the like number from the same Reg^t. Every Month—

Regt^l. Orders by Colo^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 22^d: 1778

Bean the Granadier Alledges that he has Several Witnesses to produce, which he Could not call before the Court Yesterday, he is to be tried again to day all the men who mess in the Same house with him are also to be tried for the same offence, Cap^t. Harlston's Evidence as Given to y^e Court Yesterday for the above Trials & for y^e trial of all other prisoners as may be brought before them—

A Court Martial to sit this morning for the these trials all Witness to attend—

Serjeant Deloney of Cap^t. Saunderse's Company is appointed Serjeant in the Light Infantry Com^y, The Serj^{ts}, is always to wear their Side arms, & when not on Duty, they have liberty to go in town without applying to the Cap^t. of y^e Day for promission—The Col^l. was in hopes that the Noncommissioned officers & privates would have Followed the Example of the officers in having their hair Cut Short, & is in Expectation that they will of their own accord follow so usefull a fashion, without Laying him under the Necessity of Essuing an Order for that purpose However some of the Men may Prize & Effaminate Length of hair, Short hair is Certainly better for actual Service, & some of the officers has Certainly Sacrafis'd as much for the Good of the Service in having their hair cut Short as any man can do by having their hair cut—

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y, 22^d day 1778—

Cap^t. Pinckney Lieu^{ts}, Smith & Jackson for duty to morrow Lieu^t Postell for the Barrack G^d. to morrow, Cap^t. Joor President of the Court L^{ts}, Hixt Ling Lavacher & Fishburn Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y, 22^d: 1778

Gen^l. Orders, Parole Howe—

Cap^t. Dan^l. Jackson of Col^l. Sumpters Reg^t, having Resin'd his Commission he is no longer to be Considered as

a Continantal officer— Lieu^t Henry White of Col^l. Sumpters Reg^t. having Resignd his Commission he is no longer to be Considered as a Continantal officer—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 23^d: 1778

General Orders Parole Randolph—

Lieu^t, Coil 1st Lieu^t. in Col^l. Sumpters Reg^t. is promoted to be Cap^t. in the Same and is to be Obey'd and Respected according Lieu^{ts}, Hampton and Buckannan 2^d Lieu^{ts}. in the Same Regiment is promoted to be first Lieu^{ts}. and are to be Obey'd and Respected accordingly—

1 Cap^t, 1. Subaltern 2 Serj^{ts}. & 48 Rank & file from the 1 Reg^t. to go on Board the Randolph tomorrow morning as was order'd before the Boats will be ready at the market wharf for them

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y, 23^d day 1778 Captain Hyrn Lieu^{ts}. Elliott & Hixt for Guard tomorrow Lieut Fishburn for the Barrack Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Drayton Regt^l. Cap^t. for the day tomorrow—

Regt^l. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y, 24th day 1878 A Court Martial to sit this Morning for the trial of all Such Prisoners as may be brought before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y, 24th day 1778 Cap^t. Saunders Lieu^{ts}, Lining & Williamson for Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Turner Regt^l. Cap^t. of y^e Day to-morrow Lieu^t, Skirving for y^e Barrack Guard tomorrow—Cap^t, Turner President of the Court Lieu^{ts}, Williamson Weatherly Smith & Skirving members—Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 24th day 1778—

General Orders Parole Bee—

Orders by Maj The party From Col^l. Robertse's Reg^t, that was order'd for winyaw by water are to repace for Haddrells point to Morrow; The Dep^{ty}. Quarter master Gen^l. will provide them a Waggon for Carrying their Baggage, they are then to proceede by land with all Possible despatch—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 25th: 1778

Gen^l. Orders, Parole Chesnut Hill—

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y. 25th: 1778—

Cattell L^{ts}. Weatherly & Smith for Guard to morrow—

Cap^t. Turner Cap^t. of the Day to morrow—L^t. Postell for the Barrack guard to morrow—

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y. 26th: 1778

Lieu^{ts}. Jackson & Lavacher for Guard to Morrow—Cap^t. Venderhorst Regt^l. Cap^t. for tomorrow—Lieu^t. Elliott for the Barrack Guard tomorrow Lieu^t. Fishburn for Prichard Yard to morrow—

Gen^l. Orders by Gen^l. Moultrie Jan^y. 27th 1778 all orders by the Brigade major are— Punctually to be Obey'd—Gen^l. Detail'd to Day 1 Cap^t. 2 Subalterns from the 1st Reg^t. 1 Cap^t. 2 Subalterns from the 6th Reg^t. Detail'd for tomorrow 3 Subalterns from the 1st Reg^t. 2 Cap^{ts}. 2 Subalterns from the 6th. Reg^t. the Cap^{ts}. that are Members of the Gen^l. Assembly are Exempted from Gen^l. Duty—

Regt^l. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 27: 1778 as the Gen^l. has thought proper to Exempt the Cap^{ts}. who are Members of Assembly from Duty, are Reduced to the Necessity without Regt^l. Cap^t. of the Day the officer of the Barrack Guard will therefore give passes to such men as he shall think proper to go to town—

Orders by Major Scott Jan^y. 27th day 1778 Cap^t. Turner L^t. Lining & Elliott for Guard tomorrow—L^t. Hixt for the Barrack Guard tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 27th: 1778

General Orders Parole

The Detachment that were order'd to hold themselves in Readiness to go on Board the arm'd Vessels, are to Imbark Imediately Cap^t. Blake 1 Subaltern 1 Serjeant & 34 Rank & file from the Second Reg^t. are to Imbark on Board the Gen^l. Moultrie, one Subaltern 1 Serj^t. & 24

Rank & file on Board the Fair Amarcan Commanded by Cap^t. Morgan, 1 Subaltern 1 Serj^t. & 15 Rank & file on Board the Noterdame Commanded by Cap^t. Hall, for this Duty Lieu^t. Proveaux & Lieu^t. Blanyar, who Are to Draw lots for the Choice of the 2 Briggs—The Deputy Q M Gen^l. is to Supply y^e D A Gen^l. With Forage for 2 horses till further Orders—

Head Quarters Charles Town Jan^y. 28th day 1778

General Orders Parole Georgia

The Deputy Quarter Master Gen^l. is to provide an Iron Brand all horses in this State for The Continantal Service with y^e Letters

Orders by Major Scott Same Date Cap^t. Theus for Duty this day, L^t. Williamson & L^t. Weatherly for Duty tomorrow L^t. Smith for the Barrack Guard tomorrow—Regt^t. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 29th day 1778 Great Complaints having Been made to me of The Disorderly behaviour of Some of the men in Town Taking nails & Iron from the Burns in Town Contrary to the Desire of & gainst a Repeated perhibition of y^e Owners, the Souldiers are therefore hereby forebid to pick up any Thing from the Ruins, or to go amongts them at all Under the penelty of Being Sevearly Punished, and if the Col^l. heare of any more ill Behviour of the Soldiers in Town he will not Grant any of them the Indulgence of going there, this order to be read Every morning & Evening to the men at rool Call for three Insuing Days—

Orders by Major Scott same Date Cap^t. Venderho^t. L^t. Jackson & L^t. Lavacher for Guard to morrow L^t. Postell for the Barrack Guard tomorrow—

Gen^l. Orders by Gen^l. Moultrie Jan^y. 29th: 1778 a Serj^t & ten Men that can Rowe are to apply to m^r. Righton for the Presidents Barge & go in persuit of the prisoners, who made their Escape 2 Nights agoe They are to proceed through wapow Cut kewaw & Board Island &

thereabouts Search the Different Beeches, the party are to take with them 2 days provisions & 12 Rounds per man, the Prisoners Names Charles Dames, Matthew Moffitt, Charles Rails, James Dunkin, Henry McGowan,—

Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 30th: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this morning for the trial of all Such prisoners as may be brought Before them all Evidences to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of the Same Date Cap^t. Drayton L^t. Elliott L^t. Hixt & L^t. Clifford for Duty tomorrow—
Cap^t. Theus president of the Court, L^{ts}. Elliott Hixt Lining Members—

Regt^l. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Jan^y. 31st: 1778

Alexander Fraser is appointed a 2^d L^t. in the 1st Regt^l. and is to be Obey'd as Such he is to act as 2^d Lieu^t. in Cap^t. Drayton's Company the Monthly Returns of the Different Companies to be Given in to the Adjutant this morning—

Additional Orders by Col^l. Pinckney of the same Date
A Court martial to sit this morning for the Trial of all Such prisoners as shall be Brought Before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Major Scott of y^e Same Date

Cap^t. Turner L^t. Lining & L^t. Williamson & L^t. Frazer for Guard tomorrow Cap^t. Venderhorst President of the Court L^{ts}. Williamson Weatherly Smith & Lavacher Members—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y: 1st day 1778 Cap^t. Theus L^{ts}. Weatherly Smith & Jackson for Guard tomorrow—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y. 2^d: day 1778

Cap^t. Venderhorst L^{ts}. Lavacher Postell & Clifford for Duty tomorrow— L^{ts}. Elliott & Postell for the Brigade Court Martial Cap^t. Drayton president of the Regt^l. Court Martial, L^{ts}. Hixt Lining Williamson & Lieu^t. Lavacher Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y. 2^d day 1178

General Orders Parole Winsor

Regt^l. Orders by Col^l. Pinckney Feb^y. 3^d: 1778

A Court Martial to sit this Morning for the Trial of all such Prisoners as may be Brought Before them all Witness to attend—

Orders by Cap^t. Pinckney of y^e Same Date Cap^t. Drayton Lieu^t, Hixt Lining L^t, Williamson & Lieu^t, Weatherly Members of The Regt^l. Court martial to Day, L^t. Jackson For the Brigade Court Martial to Day Lieu^t. Postell for Duty to morrow Cap^t. Drayton L^{ts}. Frazer Elliott & Hixt for Duty tomorrow

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y. 3^d: 1778

General Orders Parole Washington

Orders by Col^l. Pinckney February 4th: 1778

A Court Martial to set this morning for the Trial of all such prisoners as may be brought Before them all Evidence to attend—

Orders by Major Scott February 4th day 1778

Cap^t. Turner Lieu^{ts}. Lavacher Lining Skirving & Williamson for Duty to morrow— Cap^t. Turner President of the Court Lieu^{ts}. Postell Smith Williamson & Clifford Members—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y. 4th day 1778

Gen^l. Orders by Gen^l. Moultrie Parole—

Ordered that the women appointed to the Companies in the Reg^{ts}. of this State, in Case of Sickness be Consider as patients & be admitted Into the Gen^l. Hospital—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y. 5th day 1778—

Cap^t. Theus Lieu^{ts}. Weatherly Smith & Jackson for Duty Tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y. 5th day 1778

Gen^l. Orders Parole Parsor—

Lieu^t, McGumery of Col^l. Sumpsters Regiment Having Resign'd his Commission is no Longer to be Considered as a Continantal officer

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y. 6th day 1778—

Cap^t Venderhorst Lieu^t, Lavacher Postell & Clifford
for Duty tomorrow— Lieu^t. Lining for the Detachment
tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y. 6th day 1778

General Orders Parole Constitution—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y, 7th day 1778

Cap^t. Drayton Lieu^{ts}. Elliott Hixt & Williamson for
Duty tomorrow—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y, 7th day 1778

Gen^l. Orders Parole, Laurance—

Orders by major Scott Feb^y. 8th: 1778—

Lieu^{ts}, Weatherly Smith & Jackson for Duty tomor-
row—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y, 8th: 1778

Gen^l. Orders Parole Rutledge—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y, 9th day 1778 Cap^t. Tur-
ner Cap^t. Theus, Lieu^{ts}. Lavacher Postell & L^t. Clifford
for Duty tomorrow Lieu^t. Skirving for Duty this Day—

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y, 7th day 1778 Gen^l.
Orders Parole—

The Centinals over the prisoners of war at the Sugar
house are not to Suffer any person to Spake to the pris-
oners at the Gate or through fences the Commanding
officer of the main G^d, is to Send one of his officers at
Retreat Beating to have all the prisoners Confin'd &
bring away the key of the prison with him, & Deliver
it to The Commanding officer of the Guard who is to
keep it till Next Day Sun Rise when it is to be Delivered
to the Commissary M^r. Ramage who is to take Charge
of the prisoners & be accountable for them, for the time
he has the key—

The officers Relieving the Guard are to be very atten-
tive & take perticular notice of the number of prisoners
left to their Charge as they are accountable for the Same

Should any prisoners escape the Commanding officer orders that he should be made acquainted of it as soon as Discover'd

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y, 10th: 1778 Gen^l. Orders Parole—

The Detachment from Col^l. Thomsons Reg^t. is to do duty with the 1st & 6th Reg^{ts}. Beginning Next Thursday the officers of the Detachment are to apply to the Brigade Major for Gen^l. Orders ever since the 1st & Sixth Reg^{ts}. Did duty together & punctually to Observe them—

one Subaltern 1 Serj^t. & 15 Rank & file to hold themselves in Readiness to march to George Town on Thursday next to Conduct Some Prisoners of war from thence to Charles-Town—the officer who Commands this Detachment is to be very Carefull that no prisoners Escape from them as they will be accountable for them, this party is to be provided with 12 Rounds per man—

Orders by Major Scott Same Date Cap^t. Theus President of the Court martial Lieu^{ts}. Weatherly Smith Jacks & Skirving Members Lieu^t. Williamson for the Prichard Guard to day

Head Quarters Charles Town Feb^y, 11th: 1778

General Orders Parole Georgia—

2 Boatsmen to be aded to the Gen^{ls}. Boats Crew to go to Beauford to assist m^r. Deharty in Bringing the States Gallies to Stono, the Boats crew is to be provided with 4 Days provitions, the Dep^{ty}, Quarter Master Gen^l, is to Distribute the Rooms to the Troops now in Barracks in proportion to the number of officers & men Belonging to the Several Corps, the party That is Ordered for George Town tomorrow is to take 4 Days provisions with them & apply to y^e Commissary to Supply them on their Return to Town—

The Commissary over y^e prisoners of war is to order the prisoners to be provided with provisions on their march to Town—

Orders by Major Scott Feb^y, 11th: 1778—

Cap^t. Venderhorst & L^{ts}. Weatherly for Duty Tomorrow—

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

THOMAS MEANS AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.¹

THOMAS MEANS, who came to South Carolina a few years after the Revolution, was a son of John and Isabella (Harper) Means, of Boston, Mass., and was born February 14, 1767.² His father died in Boston April 1, 1789, aged 72, and his mother died in South Carolina October 10, 1793, aged 64.³ He married Sarah Milling⁴ (born Nov. 12, 1773; died May 20, 1816) in March, 1789, and died September 1, 1828.

¹Compiled by A. S. Salley, Jr., from records furnished by David Harper Means, Esq., of Columbia, S. C.

²The children of John and Isabella (Harper) Means were:

Isaac, *b.* May 22, 1748.

Martha, *b.* June 23, 1751.

Mary, *b.* Oct. 20, 1753; *m.* Aramanus Lyles.

Rebecca, *b.* March 2, 1756; *d.* Dec., 1832.

John, *b.* July 13, 1758; *m.* Mary Milling.

Samuel, *b.* Nov. 14, 1760; *d.* in Boston Aug. 25, 1779.

Sarah, *b.* March 1, 1763; *d.* in Boston April 11, 1784.

Thomas, *b.* April 10, 1765; *d.* Dec. 10, 1765.

Thomas, *b.* Feb. 14, 1767. (Above.)

Jacob, *b.* Sept. 25, 1769; *d.* Nov. 14, 1774.

Isabella, *b.* Feb. 7, 1772.

Robert, *b.* March 24, 1774; *m.* Mary Hutson Barnwell. (See Vol. II. of this magazine, p. 55.)

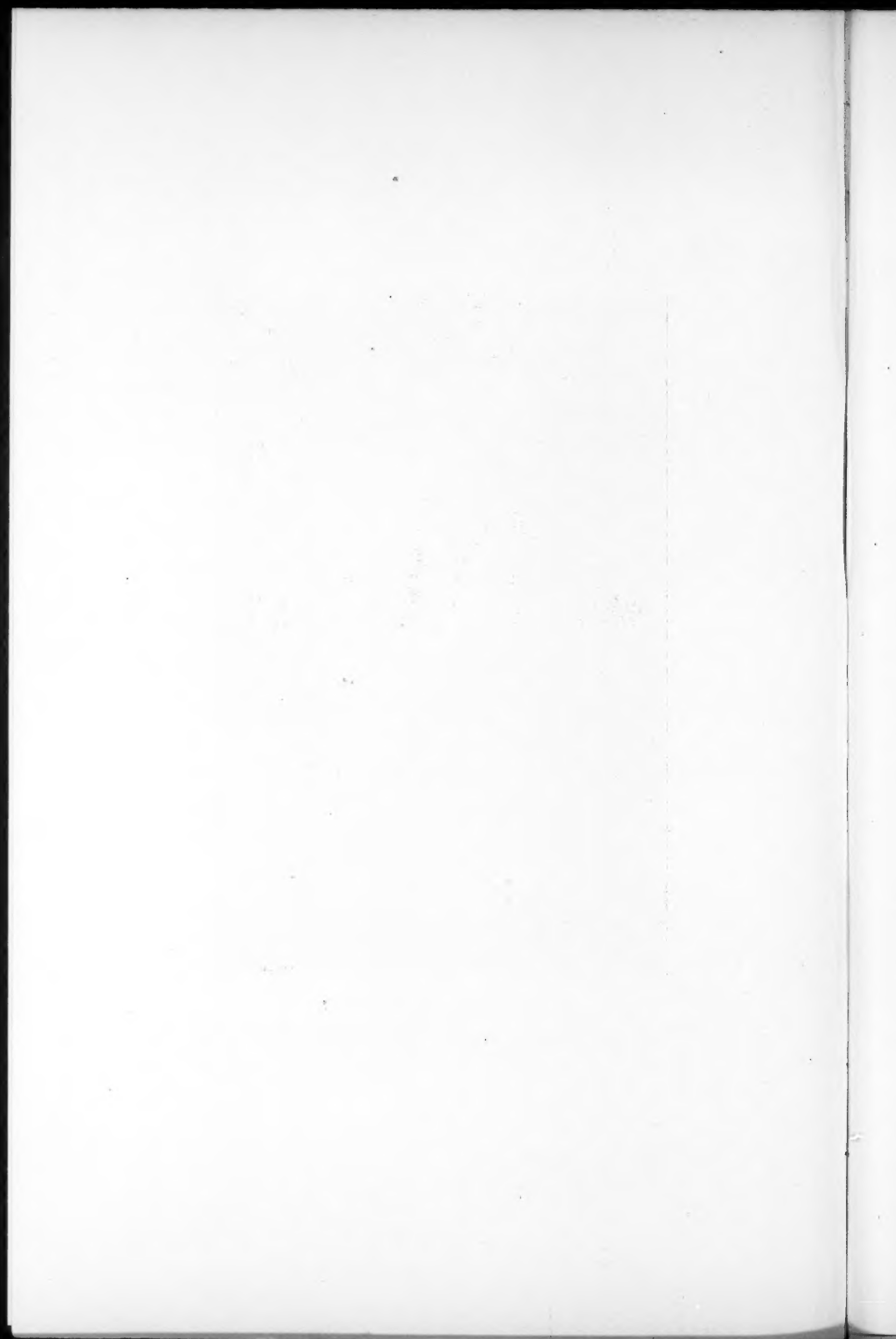
³See her tombstone, Means burying ground, Buckhead plantation, Fairfield County, S. C.

⁴Daughter of David and Sarah (Burney) Milling and sister of Capt. Hugh Milling of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, in the Revolution. David Milling died Nov. 29, 1778, aged 32, as shown by a mourning ring in possession of Mrs. Allen Bluit, of Brooksville, Ala.



THOMAS MEANS (1767-1828).

FROM AN ORIGINAL OIL PORTRAIT.



Issue:

- 1 I. John Means, *b.* Dec., 1789; *d.* January 16, 1790.
- 2 II. Isaac Means, *b.* Dec. 16, 1790; *d.* unm., Dec. 1, 1838. (Planter, Fairfield District.)
- 3 III. Samuel Means, *b.* May, 1793; *d.* July 16, 1793.
- 4 IV. David Harper Means, *b.* Nov. 3, 1794.
- 5 V. Robert Means, *b.* Dec. 19, 1796.
- 6 VI. Maria Isabella Means, *b.* March 14, 1799; *d.* July 9, 1803.
- 7 VII. Thomas Jefferson Means, *b.* Oct. 25, 1801; A. B. South Carolina College 1819; planter in Fairfield District; *d.* unm. in 1846.
- 8 VIII. Edward Means, *b.* January 2, 1804.
- 9 IX. Sarah Means, *b.* May 23, 1806; *d.* Nov. 12, 1806.
- 10 X. William Burney Means, *b.* Nov. 5, 1807.
- 11 XI. Henry Means, *b.* January 14, 1810; *d.* March 1, 1810.
- 12 XII. Martha Means, *b.* March 31, 1811; *d.* June 25, 1811.
- 13 XIII. John Hugh Means, *b.* Aug. 18, 1812.
- 14 XIV. Rebecca Mary Ann Means, *b.* March 1, 1815; April 21, 1815.

4.

DAVID HARPER MEANS [Thomas'], born November 3, 1794; was graduated with degree of A. B. at the South Carolina College in 1813; graduated in medicine; was a practitioner and planter; married, January 2, 1817, Frances Coalter, daughter of David and Ann (Carmichael) Coalter, of Orangeburgh District; removed to Missouri and settled on Dardenne Prairie; returned to South Carolina in 1826; served in the Legislature of South Carolina; was a member of the "Nullification" Convention, 1832-33; resided in Columbia several years; died March 27, 1840.

Issue:

- 15 I. Sarah Ann Frances Means, *b.* April 15, 1818; *m.*, May 1, 1845; Samuel Wilds Trotti (*d.* June 24, 1850), sometime member of Congress; *d.* April 23, 1883. (No issue.)
- 16 II. Caroline Harper Means, *b.* Feb. 1, 1820; *m.*, March 11, 1841, Preston S. Brooks, sometime M. C.; *d.* June 28, 1843. (Infant died same day.)
- 17 III. Thomas Coalter Means, *b.* at Dardenne, Mo., April 12, 1821; *m.* Mary Hart Means (33), dau. of Edward and Claudia (Hart) Means; *d.* March 24, 1859. (No issue.) His widow survives.
- 18 IV. Eliza Preston Means, *b.* Feb. 5, 1823; *d.* in infancy.
- 19 V. David Coalter Means.
- 20 VI. Isaac Hugh Means.
- 21 VII. Robert Harper Means, *b.* Aug. 18, 1828; planter and physician; *d.* unm. Sept. 18, 1858.
- 22 VIII. Julia Bates Means, *b.* Sept. 30, 1829; *d.* Feb. 27, 1834.
- 23 IX. Edward John Means, *b.* Feb. 10, 1831.
- 24 X. Beverly William Means, *b.* May 12, 1833.
- 25 XI. Frances Coalter Means, *b.* Sept. 21, 1835; *m.*, March 15, 1859, John G. Mobley, M. D., of Fairfield District, who dying April 1, 1860, she next married, December 21, 1876, Col. William Wallace; *d.* Feb., 1905. (Issue by first marriage.)
- 26 XII. Maria Eliza Preston Means, *b.* Feb. 5, 1823; *m.*, May 11, 1843, John English, of Richland District; *d.* Aug. 3, 1868. (Issue.)

5.

ROBERT MEANS [Thomas¹], born December 29, 1796; was graduated with the degree of A. B. at the South Carolina College; was a presbyterian minister, a volume of his sermons being published*; married, August 16, 1815, his double first cousin, Sarah Means, daughter of John Means; died January 17, 1836.

Issue:

- 27 I. Maria Frances Means, *b.* May 10, 1818; *d.* Nov. 26, 1838.
- 28 II. Thomas Corbett Means, *b.* May 18, 1821; *d.* Jan. 31, 1837.
- 29 III. Sarah Anne Means, *b.* Jan. 13, 1824; *d.* unm. in 1896.
- 30 IV. Martha Caroline Means, *b.* April 8, 1826; *m.* (second wife) Preston S. Brooks. (Issue.)
- 31 V. Isabella Harper Means, *b.* July 4, 1830; *m.*, May 18, 1848, Col. Henry Campbell Davis; *d.* in 1871.

8.

EDWARD MEANS [Thomas¹], born January 2, 1804; was graduated from the South Carolina College with the degree of A. B. in 1824; married, April 3, 1832, Claudia Hart (*b.* Feb. 15, 1804; *d.* June 5, 1863), daughter of Major Benjamin and Mary⁵ (Salley) Hart; planted in South Carolina and Louisiana, residing at Buckhead, Fairfield District; died while on a visit to his Louisiana plantation, April 30, 1847.⁶

**Sermons and an Essay on the Pentateuch.*

⁵She was the only daughter of Capt. John Salley (1740-1794).

⁶He was familiarly known as "Dot."

Issue:

- 32 I. Benjamin Hart Means, *b.* Aug. 11, 1833.
- 33 II. Mary Hart Means, *b.* Feb. 10, 1835; *m.* her first cousin, Thomas Coalter Means (17).
- 34 III. Robert Thomas Means, *b.* May 12, 1836; *d.* unm. Nov. 21, 1857.
- 35 IV. Claudia Sarah Means, *b.* Nov. 8, 1838; *d.* unm. Nov. 23, 1857.
- 36 V. Eliza Heron Means, *b.* Feb. 28, 1840; *m.*, Sept. 20, 1860, Julius R. Poellnitz; *d.* Aug. 20, 1865. (Issue.)
- 37 VI. Eugenia Myddelton Means, *b.* Nov. 9, 1842; *d.* unm. May 4, 1864.
- 38 VII. Harriet Jane Milling Means, *b.* March 8, 1846; *m.*, Feb. 19, 1866, Waller Redd Preston, of Montgomery, Va.; *d.* March 24, 1869. (Two children who lived but a few hours each.)

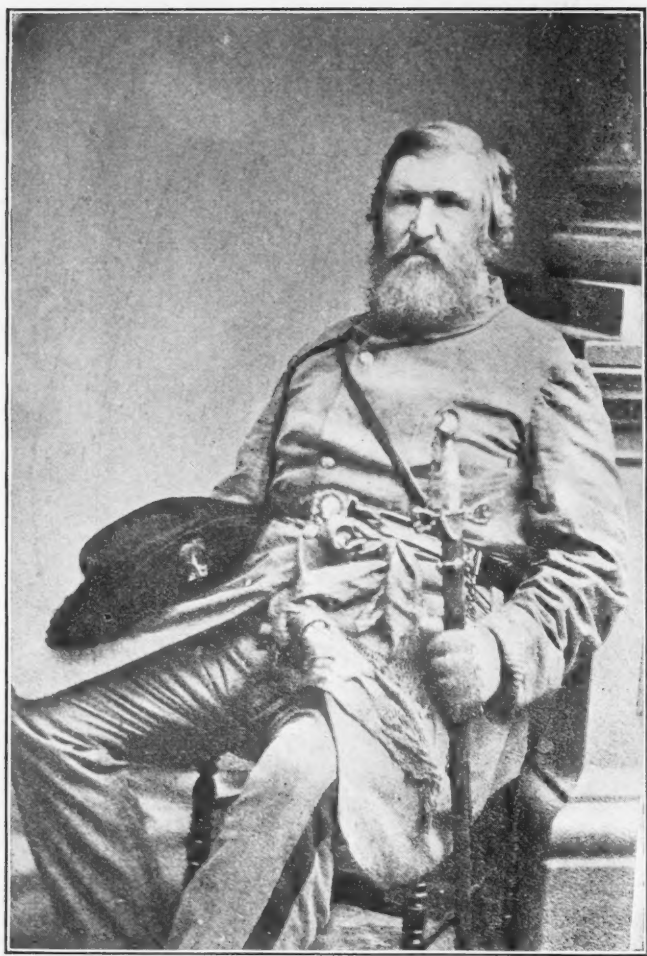
10.

WILLIAM BURNEY MEANS [Thomas¹], born November 5, 1807; left the South Carolina College a senior in 1827; married, May 24, 1831, Martha Sarah Howell, of Columbia; was a planter; removed to DeSoto Parish, La.; died September 4, 1857.

Issue:

- 39 I. Martha Sarah Means, *b.* Aug. 17, 1832; *d.* Sept. 27, 1832.
- 40 II. William Burney Means, *b.* Aug. 29, 1833; was a junior at S. C. Col. in 1855; *d.* Feb. 14, 1859.
- 41 III. James Taylor Means.
- 42 IV. Julius Howell Means, *b.* Jan. 29, 1840; died in Richmond, from wounds received in the battle of Malvern Hill, July 24, 1862.
- 43 V. Isaac Means, *b.* June 16, 1841; *d.* July 8, 1841.*

*There was also a son, Thomas Taylor Means, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Mary Taylor, who married Benjamin Marshall and died leaving three children surviving.



JOHN HUGH MEANS (1812-1862).
In the uniform of a Colonel in the Confederate Army.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

13.

JOHN HUGH MEANS [Thomas], born August 18, 1812; was graduated from the South Carolina College with the degree of A. B. in 1832; married, January 24, 1833, Susan Rebecca Stark; was sometime brigadier-general of South Carolina militia; was elected governor of South Carolina in December, 1850, serving to December, 1852; was a member of and president of the "Cooperation" Convention of 1852; was for many years and up to his death a member of the Board of Visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy; was a member of the "Secession" Convention from Fairfield District and a signer of the Ordinance of Secession; was colonel of the 17th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Confederate States Provisional Army, from its organization and was mortally wounded at the second battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862, and died on the 1st of September.⁷

Issue:

- 44 I. Robert Stark Means.
- 45 II. Emma Sarah Means, *d. unm.*, Dec. 10, 1860, aged 18.

⁷"Among the killed were the gallant Col. J. H. Means of the Seventeenth Regt. S. C. Volunteers, and Col. J. M. Gadberry, of the 18th Regt.

These brave men were shot down while nobly leading their regiments into action. Col. Gadberry was killed instantly. Col. Means (mortally wounded) survived two days. It is but justice to the memory of these noble and gallant officers to mention my appreciation of their valuable services. Col. Means though much advanced in years ever exhibited the energy of youth in battling our ruthless foe and devoting his whole ability to our sacred cause. His death fully exemplifies devotion to his country."—From report of Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans, *Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I. Vol. III., Part 2, p. 629.

19.

DAVID COALTER MEANS [David Harper,² Thomas'], born January 14, 1825; was a physician and planter in in Fairfield District; married, May 20, 1857, Elizabeth Mobley; *d.* March 15, 1876.

Issue:

- 46 I. Robert Harper Means.
 - 47 II. David Coalter Means.
 - 48 III. Marion Mobley Means.
- (Other children died in infancy.*)

20.

ISAAC HUGH MEANS [David Harper², Thomas'], born September 16, 1826; was graduated from the South Carolina College with the degree of A. B. in 1846; was a planter in Fairfield District; married, March 8, 1854, Alice Hagood (1835-1886), daughter of Dr. J. O. Hagood†; was Secretary of State, 1858-1862; was Commissioner in Equity for Fairfield District, 1862-1865; was captain, quartermaster of the 17th Regiment, S. C. V.; removed to Columbia in 1887; was Librarian of the South Carolina College, 1888-1898; died February 25, 1898.

Issue:

- 49 I. David Harper Means, *b.* March 31, 1856; was grad. from S. C. Col. in 1893 with degree of LL.B. and was admitted to the Bar the same day. General Agent of Public Lands and Chief Clerk of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of South Carolina.
- 50 II. James Hagood Means.

*Thomas Coalter, *b.* Feb. 22, 1858; Frances Margaret, *b.* July, 1849; James Mobley.

†And sister of Gen. Johnson Hagood, governor of South Carolina, 1880-1882.

- 51 III. Maria Cornelia Means, *b.* Aug. 15, 1866; *m.*,
 May 9, 1901, S. Pinckney Miller, of North
 Carolina. (No surviving issue.)
- 52 IV. Eloise Butler Means, *b.* Sept. 10, 1867; *d.* unm.
 Sept. 4, 1903.
- 53 V. Caroline Jane Nott Means, *b.* April 24, 1872;
 m. Rev. R. S. Latimer, of Alabama; *d.* May
 2, 1903. (Issue.)
 (Other children died in infancy.*)

23.

EDWARD JOHN MEANS [David Harper², Thomas¹], born
 February 10, 1831, *m.*, April 18, 1860, Martha J. Mc-
 Pheeters; sometime captain in the 6th Regiment, S. C. V.,
 C. S. P. A., and then served as 1st Lieutenant in the
 Confederate States Navy until the close of the war; *d.*
 March 28, 1877. His widow removed to Natchez, Miss.

Issue:

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|
| 54 | I. Fannie A. Means. | } Surviving. |
| 55 | II. Martha Means. | |
| 56 | III. Gabriella Means. | |
| 57 | IV. John Coalter Means, a pharmacist, who <i>d.</i>
unm. | |
| 58. | V. Maria Means, <i>d.</i> unm.
(Another daughter, Sarah Trotti, <i>m.</i> Mr.
Curry, a Mississippi River cotton planter.) | |

*Robert Harper, *b.* July 10, 1860; *d.* Jan. 22, 1861; Sarah Frances,
b. Sept. 25, 1861; *d.* Oct. 14, 1861; Julia Indiana, *b.* Sept. 1, 1863; *d.*
 Oct. 10, 1863; Johnson Hagood, *b.* March 5, 1865; *d.* Aug. 12, 1865;
 Frances Coalter, *b.* Oct. 21, 1868; *d.* Aug. 7, 1869; Mary Eugenia, *b.*
 Jan. 21, 1870; *d.* June 16, 1870; Alice Lee, *b.* March 12, 1871; *d.* July
 31, 1871; Julia Bates, *b.* May 5, 1874; *d.* Sept. 5, 1874.

24.

BEVERLY WILLIAM MEANS [David Harper², Thomas¹], born May 12, 1833; left the junior class of the South Carolina College in 1852 and completed his education at Harvard; became a lawyer and was sometime Librarian of the South Carolina College; married, April 4, 1861, Jane Porcher DuBose; was sergeant major of the 6th Regiment, S. C. V., and was mortally wounded at Seven Pines, dying in the hands of the enemy, June 1, 1862.

Issue:

- 59 I. Frances Beverly Means, *b.* in Sept., 1862; *m.* Dr. Theodore M. DuBose. (Issue.)

32.

BENJAMIN HART MEANS [Edward², Thomas¹], born August 11, 1833; married, September 3, 1857, Mary Pope Strother (*d.* July 11, 1883); removed to Texas and resides now at Dallas.

Issue:

- 60 I. John Strother Means, *b.* July 11, 1858.
 61 II. Claudia Sarah Means; *b.* Dec., 1859; *d.* in 1880.
 62 III. William Burney Means, *d.* at 21.
 63 IV. Edward Means, *b.* March 26, 1866.
 64 V. Thomas Coalter Means, *b.* April, 1872.
 65 VI. Kate Leslie Means, *d.* at 6. } Twins.
 66 VII. A dau. *d.* day of birth. }
 67 VIII. Harriet Preston Means, *b.* Oct. 14, 1874; *m.*, Sept. 6, 1903, Ralph Smith, of Spartanburg County.
 68 IX. Robert Bruce Preston Means, *b.* January 3, 1879.
 69 X. Mary Hart Means, *d.* at six months.

41.

JAMES TAYLOR MEANS [William Burney², Thomas¹], born June 22, 1836; married Ida Augusta Hogan (*d.* July 30, 1880); resides in DeSoto Parish, La.

Issue:

- 70 I. Julius Howell Means, *b.* July 8, 1861.
- 71 II. William Burney Means, *b.* July 24, 1863; *m.*,
Feb. 11, 1905, Alice Long. (No issue.)
- 72 III. Benjamin Hogan Means, *b.* July 6, 1865.
- 73 IV. James Taylor Means, *b.* Jan. 2, 1867.
- 74 V. John Coalter Means, *b.* Oct. 8, 1868.
- 75 VI. Mary Means, *b.* Oct. 10, 1870; *m.* Allen R.
Roach. (Issue.)
- 76 VII. Paul de Vane Means, *b.* Dec. 17, 1872.
- 77 VIII. Thomas King Means, *b.* April 19, 1874.
- 78 IX. David Beverly Means, *b.* Feb. 17, 1876.
- 79 X. Annie Means, *b.* May 21, 1878; *m.*, June 8,
1901, Thomas S. Wings, of Texas. (Issue.)
- 80 XI. Lula Means. } Twins.
- 81 XII. Ida Means. }

44.

ROBERT STARK MEANS [John Hugh², Thomas¹], born December 10, 1833; married, August 26, 1856, Virginia Ann Emily Preston (*b.* January 11, 1834), daughter of Col. Robert Taylor and Mary (Hart) Preston⁸, of Virginia; was major of the 17th Regiment, S. C. V., and, upon the death of his father in 1862, was promoted lieutenant-colonel thereof; died June 20, 1874.

⁸Col. Robert T. Preston was a son of Governor James Patton Preston, of Virginia, and was born May 26, 1811, and died June 20, 1881. His wife, Mary Hart, was a daughter of Major Benjamin Hart and Mary Salley, his wife, and a sister of Claudia, wife of Edward Means (8).

Issue:

- 82 I. Robert Preston Means.
- 83 II. Sallie Stark Means, *b.* Jan. 6, 1860; *d.* Dec. 30, 1861.
- 84 III. Mary Hart Means, *b.* Feb. 21, 1861; *d.* Aug. 17, 1861.
- 85 IV. John Hugh Means, *b.* Oct. 16, 1863; is an expert iron manufacturer having charge of furnaces in Virginia, Alabama, Canada and elsewhere. Residence: Pueblo, Colorado.
- 86 V. Emma Stark Means, *b.* Nov. 27, 1865; *d.* same day.
- 87 VI. Ballard Preston Means, *b.* January 2, 1867; *d.* same day.
- 88 VII. Courtney Hanson Means, *b.* April 21, 1868; *d.* Feb. 25, 1877.

46.

ROBERT HARPER MEANS [David Coalter³, David Harper², Thomas¹], married Minnie Pettigrew, of Fairfield County.

Issue:

- 89 I. Barton Means.
- 90 II. Butler Means.
- 91 III. Annie Means.

50.

JAMES HAGOOD MEANS [Isaac Hugh³, David Harper², Thomas¹], born January 23, 1858; married, November 21, 1889, Emma Wright, of Spartanburg.

Issue:

- 92 I. James Hagood Means, *b.* Aug. 29, 1890.
- 93 II. Alice Hagood Means, *b.* March 27, 1893.
- 94 III. Margaret Hill Means, *b.* Oct. 8, 1895.

70.

JULIUS HOWELL MEANS [James Taylor³, William Burney², Thomas¹] born July 8, 1861; married Bettie Linson, of Louisiana.

Issue:

- 95 I. Edith Means.
- 96 II. James Linson Means.
- 97 III. Ida Etta Means.
- 98 IV. William Burney Means.
- 99 V. Julius Howell Means.
- 100 VI. Annie Delle Means.
- 101 VII. Benjamin Hogan Means.
- 102 VIII. Paul David Means.

72.

BENJAMIN HOGAN MEANS [James Taylor³, William Burney², Thomas¹], born July 6, 1865; married, February 25, 1902, Emma Garben.

Issue:

- 103 I. H. Perkins Means.

73.

JAMES TAYLOR MEANS [James Taylor³, William Burney², Thomas¹], born January 2, 1767; married, December 11, 1895, Delle Bonner, of Texas.

Issue:

- 104 I. Gladys Means.
- 105 II. Meta Paris Means.

74.

JOHN COALTER MEANS [James Taylor³, William Burney², Thomas¹], born October 8, 1868; married, October, 1893, Stella Gertrude Bonner, of Tufkin, Texas.

Issue:

- 106 I. Ethel Bonner Means.
- 107 II. James Frank Means.
- 108 III. John Coalter Means.

76.

PAUL DE VANE MEANS [James Taylor³, William Burney², Thomas¹], born December 17, 1872; married, November 6, 1902, Maria Marshall Furman, of Louisiana.

Issue:

- 109 I. Henry Furman Means.
- 110 II. Martha Scrimzeour Means.

82.

ROBERT PRESTON MEANS [Robert Stark³, John Hugh², Thomas¹], born July 17, 1857; married December 21, 1886, Sarah Palmer, daughter of Col. William H. Palmer, of Richmond, Va.; is a banker in Birmingham, Alabama.

Issue:

- 111 I. Virginia Preston Palmer, b. Dec. 9, 1887.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

DATE OF GEN. GREGG'S BIRTH.—The encyclopædias and biographical sketches of Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg do not give the exact date of his birth and most of them give the wrong year. From family records it is learned that he was born August 1, 1815.

BOUNTY GRANTS TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—The following is an index to the bounty grants to Revolutionary soldiers (Continentalists) recorded in the fourth volume of Bounty Grants in the office of Secretary of State:

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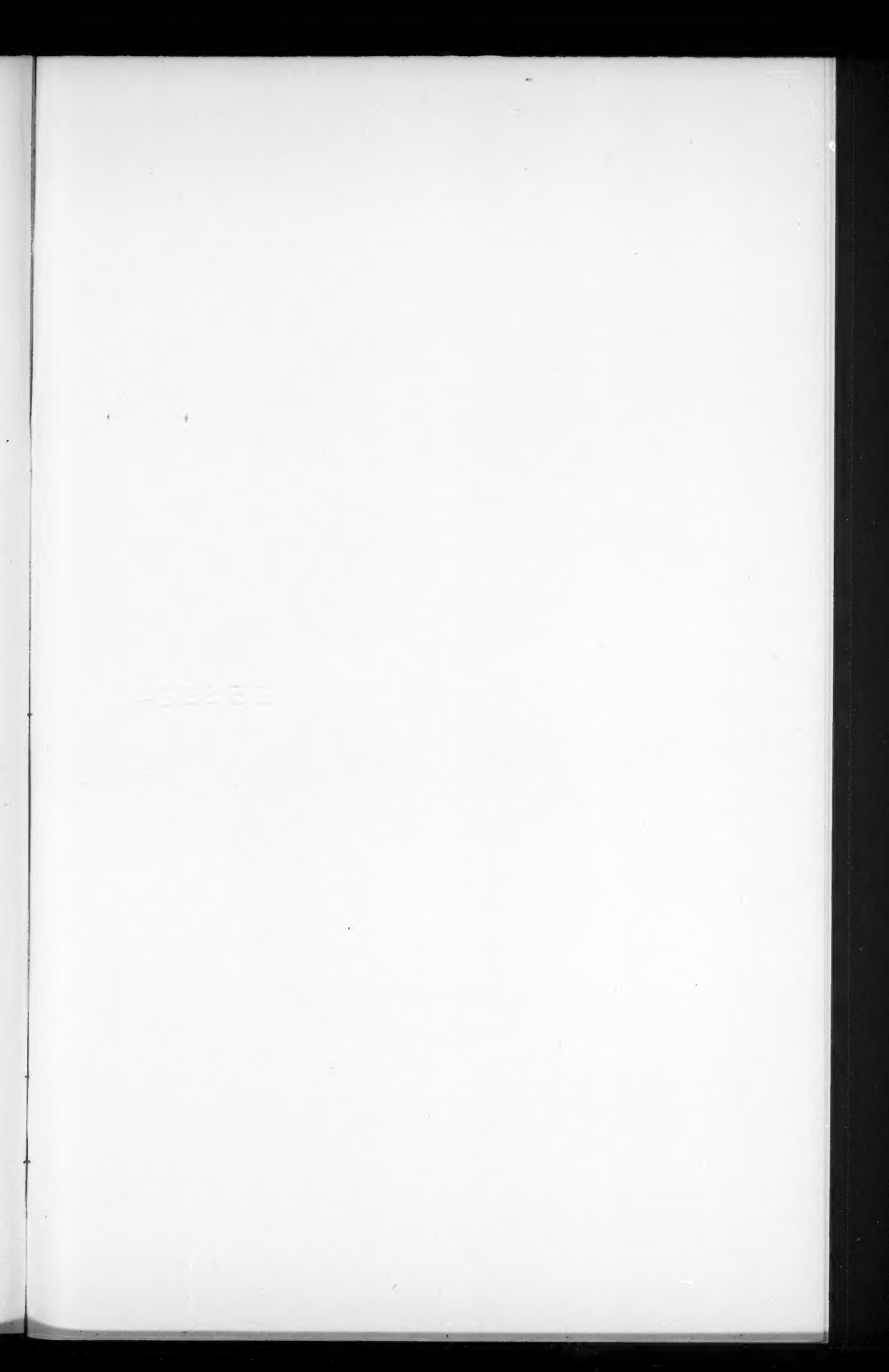
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A bounty grant to Robert Johnston is recorded on page 260 of Volume 7 of the books for citizens' grants. A marginal note calling attention to the error was entered there by Peter Freneau, Secretary of State, November 4, 1788. The name is also indexed in the fourth volume of Bounty Grants as in Vol. 7.





SEAL OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

THE SEALS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—South Carolina was never a colony.¹ Carolina was established as a proprietary province before a single white settlement was effected upon its soil and a form of government had been provided for the province before any colonies were planted within it. Of course the government had to have a seal. And one, therefore, was designed by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the great seal of their province about 1663. The original design of this seal was found among the papers of the Earl of Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Ashley) some years ago. A large wax impression of the seal itself was photographed for Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, then mayor of Charleston, and a cut thereof was printed in the *Year Book* of Charleston for 1883, and has since been reproduced in other publications. This was the official great seal of Carolina until 1719, when that part of the province "to the southward and westward of Cape Fear", which had long been known and governed as South Carolina, "seceded" and became a Royal Province.

The great seal of South Carolina under Royal Government was a representation of the great seal of Great Britain, with a reverse charged with a sovereign conferring liberty upon a subject, beneath which is the word NOSTRÆ and encircling are the words: SIGILLUM MAGN. AUSTRALIS FROVINCIAE NOSTRÆ CAROLINÆ (Our great seal of our Southern province of Carolina). This was the great seal of the Province until Lord William Campbell, the last Royal governor of South Carolina, fled from Charles Town to the British man-of-war, *Tamar*, September 15, 1775, and carried it with him. From the last named date to March 26, 1776, the usurping Council of

¹It is true that it was fashionable to use the term colony during the interval between the adoption of the constitution of March 26, 1776, and the 4th of July, 1776; but, as a matter of fact, the Provincial Government had been suspended, not destroyed.

Safety of South Carolina, of which Henry Laurens was president, was the executive of the Province and Laurens, therefore, the acting governor. He used no official seal.

On March 26, 1776, the Provincial Congress of South Carolina set up an independent government with John Rutledge as president. On Tuesday, April 2, 1776, the General Assembly passed the following:

RESOLVED That His Excellency the President and Commander in Chief by and with the Advice and Consent of the Privy Council may and he is hereby authorized to design and cause to be made a Great Seal of South-Carolina and until such a one can be made to fix upon a temporary Public Seal.

For a temporary seal President Rutledge used his private seal bearing his family coat-of-arms.

After the Declaration of Independence a design for the arms of an official great seal was prepared by William Henry Drayton, a member of the Privy Council, and, after some slight amendments thereto, was accepted and, together with a design for the reverse, turned over to an engraver in Charles Town to be engraved as a great seal. Both the arms and reverse symbolized the battle which took place at the unfinished and unnamed fort on Sullivan's Island (soon after named Moultrie), June 28, 1776. The following description of the seal as it appeared when finished is given by Governor Drayton in his father's *Memoirs* which he edited:

ARMS: A Palmetto-tree growing on the sea-shore, erect; at its base, a torn up Oak-tree, its branches lopped off, prostrate; *both proper*. Just below the branches of the Palmetto, two shields, pendent; one of them on the dexter side is inscribed March 26—the other on the sinister side July 4. Twelve Spears, *proper*, are bound crosswise to the stem of the Palmetto, their points raised; the band uniting them together, bearing the inscription QUI SEPARABIT. Under the prostrate Oak, is inscribed MELIOREM LAPSA LOCAVIT; below which, appears in large figures 1776. At the Summit of the Exergue, are the words SOUTH CAROLINA; and at the bottom of the same, ANIMIS OPIBUSQUE PARATI.

REVERSE: A Woman walking on the Sea-shore, over swords and daggers; she holds in her dexter hand, a laurel branch—and in her sinister, the folds of her robe: she looks towards the sun, just rising above the sea; *all proper*. On the upper part, is the sky, azure. At the summit of the Exergue, are the words DUM SPIRO SPERO: and within the field below the figure, is inscribed the word SPES. The Seal is in the form of a circle, four inches in diameter; and four-tenths of an inch thick.

Governor Drayton gives the following interpolations of the devices of the arms:

It was not designed, until after the fort at Sullivan's Island, had defeated the British fleet, as all its devices will prove. The fort was constructed of the stems of the Palmetto-trees, (*Corypha Palmetto*), which grow abundantly on our sea-islands—which grew on Sullivan's Island at the time the fort was made—when the battle was fought—and which grow there, at this day.

The ARMS, were designed by William Henry Drayton; and the original executed by him with a pen, bearing a great similitude to what is represented on the Seal, is in the possession of his son. It, however, contains more devices—but this is easily reconciled, by supposing, all he had designed was not deemed by the President and Privy Council, necessary for the Great Seal. The explanation of this side of the Seal, is the following. The Palmetto-tree on the Sea-shore, represents the fort on Sullivan's Island; the shields bearing March 26, and July 4, allude to the Constitution of South-Carolina, which was ratified on the first of those days; and to the Declaration of Independence, which was made by the Continental Congress, on the last of them. The twelve Spears, represent the twelve States, which first acceded to the Union. The dead Oak-tree, alludes to the British fleet, as being constructed of oak timbers—and it is prostrate under the Palmetto-tree, because, the fort, constructed of that tree, defeated the British fleet; hence, the inscription *Meliorem Lapsa Locavit*, is appropriately placed underneath it: under which, 1776 is in large figures—alluding to the year the Constitution for South-Carolina was passed—to the battle fought at Sullivan's Island—to the Declaration of Independence—and, to the year, when the Seal was ordered to be made.

The REVERSE, of the arms, is said to have been designed by Arthur Middleton, often mentioned in these Memoirs; and who was the father of Henry Middleton, at present Ambassador from the United States of America, to the Court of Russia. The Woman walking along the Sea-shore strorn with swords and daggers, represents Hope overcoming dangers, which the Sun just rising, was about to disclose, in the occurrences of the 28th June 1776; while the laurel she holds, signifies the honours which Colonel Moultrie, his officers and men, gained on that auspicious day. The sun rising in great brilliancy above the Sea, indicates that the 28th of June was a fine day; it also bespeaks good fortune.

The engraver to whom the work of executing this great seal was entrusted must have completed his job and turned over the seal prior to May 22, 1777, as on that day President Rutledge issued a pardon under "the Seal of the said State", whereas prior to that time he had issued them under "the Temporary Seal" or "the Temporary Public Seal." Governor Drayton says:

The Author remembers seeing the mould or dye of the Great Seal, brought by the Artist who was engraving it, to his father William Henry Drayton, at his residence in Charlestown, for his inspection; but he cannot fix what particular time it was. From some circumstances which occurred, he believes it was not in the winter.

Governor Drayton was quite correct when he spoke of the "artist" who engraved this seal, for it is preëminently the work of an artist and, strange to say, the writer has never seen a correct copy of this seal (save the cuts herewith) which is still in existence and is now in the custody of the Historical Commission of South Carolina.

This great seal is never used now, because it is not convenient. In former days all papers that required the attachment of the great seal had a piece of red tape attached to them. This tape was inserted in a hole in the top of the mould made by the fastening together of the two halves of the seal. Melted beeswax was then poured into the same hole and after it had cooled the halves were unfastened and removed and there was a great seal pendant to the document.

That seal having been originally adopted, however, as the great seal of the State, should be and is the pattern for all other seals of State, but no one seems able to copy the beautiful and artistically executed original, and, as a result, we see all sorts and conditions of bungled imitations of it. There is not a single official seal in the State or a single cut for official stationery, and very few pictures, paintings or other copies of this work of art which faithfully and correctly preserves the heraldic and artistic details of this excellent model.



SEAL OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—ARMS.



SEAL OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—REVERSE.

